

THANKSGIVING DAY

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Today eighty million people may give thanks for health, happiness and prosperity, the day having been set aside for this purpose by the proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governors of the several States and Territories. It is not purely an American institution, this Thanksgiving, as old as the world itself, but the United States is the only country that observes one and the same day for this service throughout its various sections. As a national observance the day is only as old as the first year of Washington's administration. As an observance by individual Americans it dates back to Jamestown and Plymouth, and even further back, to the Thanksgiving that Frohisher's minister, "Maister Wolfall," celebrated on the coast of New Foundland one Monday morning in May, 1578, and to that held by the Reverend Mr. Seymour of Popham's unsuccessful colony in Maine in August, 1607. Far back of these lie the "Feast of Tabernacles and Ingathering" of Judea, the Greek feast of Demeter, the Roman Cerealia, the Harvest Home of Saxon England, and the annual Thanksgiving that Queen Elizabeth ordered.

From the national capital, New York, President Washington, on October 3, 1789, issued a proclamation urging that "Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that is, or that will be, and be called upon the people to offer thanks 'for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have enjoyed.' The nation responded half-heartedly, and occasionally after that observed the day. They were prosperous and had much of the arrogance that comes from sudden industrial success. There was no immediate danger averted, there seemed to

be no especial occasion for thanks, and so Thanksgiving Day was observed regularly in a very few sections. Only occasionally did Presidents issue proclamations calling for its observance. In 1830 the State of New York declared that a special day of devotion and praise should be set apart each year, and other governors followed her example until the feast became an annual event.

Even as the selection of November as the month is due to Washington, so the selection of the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day is due to President Lincoln. In his proclamation of 1863 he chose that day. The next year the hand that had penned the words lay still in death and a disheartened successor in office appeared indifferent to a feast day of any kind, though peace, dearly bought, had come. He was induced to name a day and chose the one Lincoln had first named. Every President since then has followed the example, and now to every citizen of the country the last Thursday in November is regarded as a national holiday. The governors of the States issue each a proclamation naming the same day, courteously waiting until the Presidential proclamation has been published. One Southern governor, however, provoked great merriment not long ago for in his zeal to inspire his people with the proper sense of piety and reverence, he could not wait for the slow wheels of Presidential promulgation and made his own announcement first.

Thanksgiving Day was never the feast in the South that it was in the North, Christmas being the greater festival below Mason and Dixon's line, just as Thanksgiving Day was the greater one on the other side. The first Thanksgiving proclamation in the South was that issued by Governor John of Virginia in 1855. It precipitated quite

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"225 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. November 5, 1907.

"I had unquestionably good success with Munyon's 3-X Rheumatism Remedy. Before I had finished one bottle I was cured. You may rest assured that all persons afflicted to me. L. C. Luger.

"Thousands of people from all parts of the country are sending me their grateful thanks for curing them of Rheumatism and other ailments. For all chronic and obstinate cases I strongly recommend our 3-X Rheumatism Cure, which has been prepared expressly for chronic and obstinate cases. This remedy should be used in every instance where the joints are stiff or swollen, or have become chalky. It is especially recommended for lame backs, sciatic pain, rheumatism, swollen limbs and where there is great inflammation. It is put up in a large bottle and sells for \$1.00.

"I want every chronic rheumatic to throw away all medicines, all liniments, all plasters and give Munyon's 3-X Rheumatism Cure a trial. No matter what your doctor may say, no matter what your friends may say, no matter how prejudiced you may be against advertised remedies, go at once to your drugist and get a bottle of 3-X RHEUMATISM CURE. (He will get it for you if he has none in stock). There are 100 doses in a bottle, and as one lady says, 'Every tablet is worth more than a diamond of the same size.' A few doses will take away all aches and pains, and a cure generally follows before one bottle is used.

Remember, this remedy contains no salicylic acid, no opium, cocaine, morphine or other harmful matter. It is put up under the guarantee of the Pure Food and Drug Act.—Munyon.

a dispute among the citizens of the Commonwealth. Tradition avers that many refused to observe the day on the ground that it was a Northern custom based on Puritanism, and that Puritanism would find no room in a Southern State. However, two years later, when Governor Wise issued a proclamation naming Thanksgiving Day as the President had done, it was observed throughout the State. The following year eight other Southern States followed the day, and now the custom is general. In the majority of States throughout the Union it is a statutory holiday.

The first Thanksgiving among America's early settlers was that which followed the "starving time" at Jamestown in 1610. The winter had been one of untold horrors, of hunger and cold and homesickness, and when summer had finally rolled around only sixty survivors of the five hundred intrepid souls who had braved the wilderness. New settlers came to further tax the meager supply of provisions. Disheartened, they were sailing down the James river in a wild hope of finding help when the sails of incoming ships gleamed against the blue sky, and a fleet of storm-beaten vessels with Lord Delaware and a party of immigrants on board came to meet them. The newcomers brought not only provisions, but likewise hope and courage, and the Virginians turned their homemade craft were's fleet went back to their recently deserted village at Jamestown and began life again. Their first act on landing was to repair, by order of the Governor, to the little log church, and there offer prayers and give thanks for the help in time of trouble. So they made for posterity the first Thanksgiving Day in the new world.

Eleven years later New England had her first Thanksgiving day. This was in the good colony of Plymouth, where hunger and death had walked hand in hand as they had at Jamestown. Their winter, too, had been long and hard, and of one hundred settlers forty-six had died and lay buried under a wheat field that the Indians might not know how sadly reduced their numbers had become. To them, too, had come a shipload of people who were not provisioned, and were only a greater drain on the colony. In the harvest season of 1621, however, the colonists gathered in the grain from twenty acres of corn and from sixty acres of barley. There were peas, too, and the cold weather had driven many wild fowl into the harbor in reach of the muskets. Wild deer and turkey were abundant, and Edwin Winslow wrote back to England: "Yet by the goodness of God we are so far from wanting that we often wish you were partaking of our plenty." Governor Bradford ordered a special season of feasting, and for three days the colonists entertained not only their fellow settlers with great feasts with good things to eat, but also as their guests Massasoit and three hundred of his Indian warriors. There seems to have been no special religious service, only a harvest home, where happiness and song meant as much as prayer.

The year 1622 brought a great drought to Plymouth, and in July a special day for prayer and fasting was appointed. After nine hours' devotion rain fell, and the governor ordered a special praise service for that day—the first Thanksgiving celebration of a religious nature that a New England governor had appointed. When the service was in progress the ship Anne, from Leyden, arrived, bringing the rest of their friends and plenty of provisions.

Boston's first Thanksgiving was very like the others. In the winter of 1632, while the men were trying to dig game, the women were making meal of acorns as the Indians had taught them, and the little children were digging for clams until the ice of winter made the ground too hard for their tools to break. The Lyon had been hired by Governor Bradford to go back to England for food, but as the days dragged by and there was no sign of a sail on the event horizon, the governor ordered that for one day even the five grains of corn that had been found should be observed. As they prayed and begged for divine help, the Lyon swung into the harbor, bringing food and comfort. And so on February 23, 1633, Boston's people gathered by order of their governor and held a Thanksgiving service. The next year the colonists of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth united in their Thanksgiving service, and a religious and social custom was inaugurated that New England rarely failed to observe in the years that followed.

When the American colonists were struggling for independence each year's movements in what in home industries seemed to the Continental Congress sufficient gifts for which to offer thanks, and so throughout the Revolution there was annually a formal Thanksgiving day. Whether suffering, hungry and half naked at Valley Forge with Washington, or helping La Fayette make a road through Virginia, or following the varying fortunes of Marion, Pickens, or Sumter

in the South, these soldiers of the colonies set apart a day in which they might thank their God for victories and pray for greater ones.

After the Revolution the day was forgotten awhile, until Washington revived it with his proclamation of 1789. He published his proclamation in early October, so that it might reach the furthest States in time for every one who wished to take advantage of it. The outermost boundaries of these States lay many days' journey from New York, and the word must go by mounted messengers, who pushed their weary horses over rolling, impassable roads, that the President's people might know his will. Today the furthest town of continental United States that has telegraph communication with the rest of the country may know of the President's Thanksgiving proclamation within an hour from the time he writes it, if he so wills. President Washington's proclamation was addressed to about three million people, President Roosevelt's to over twenty-six times as many. Yet, as a nation the blessings are the same, and the people who most earnestly offer thanks are of the same old stock that knelt with Washington at New York or at Philadelphia when he attended the Thanksgiving services he has proclaimed. It is true that the nation is bigger, richer, stronger, and more ready to take her place among the rulers of the world, and for this her people give thanks.

OKLAHOMA WANTS CASH

PAYMENT OF \$5,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Endeavors are being made to have the general government pay \$5,000,000 to the new State of Oklahoma in the immediate future.

This sum is due as an appropriation contained in the Enabling act creating the new State, and financial conditions in Oklahoma are such that its relief could be materially aided by the transfer of this amount to the State. Senators Owen and Gore are hopeful that the payment may be made within the next two weeks. The appropriation of the \$5,000,000 is provided to reimburse the new State in lieu of school lands in the Indian Territory.

Goodrich's Body Recovered.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Nov. 27.—William Goodrich, who was caught in a cave in the Sandstorm mine last night, was taken out lifeless a few hours later by companions who came to the rescue. He had been buried under twenty-five feet of rock.

Why Your Head Aches

You do not endure headache because you want to. It is because you haven't a satisfactory remedy. You haven't tried Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They stop pain quickly, leave no bad after-effects, do not derange the stomach. That ought to be satisfactory—if so, try them. Your druggist has them.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for the past three years. They never failed to give me relief. They never leave any bad after-effects. Before I began taking them I had been a great sufferer from headache for years."—GEORGE W. SAILOR, 437 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. If they fail to help, your druggist will refund the money on first package. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Last Rates

of the Season

See what the Burlington can do for you in the way of Jamestown excursion rates with diverse routes and stop-over privileges for New York, Boston, and in fact the entire eastern country.

GO THE SCENIC WAY: The Rio Grande and Burlington Route have daily through standard and tourist sleepers to Chicago via Denver; also daily except Thursday, tourist sleepers to St. Louis; on many days of the week personally conducted Tourist Sleeper Excursions to Chicago and St. Louis.

RIO GRANDE NO. 6 from Utah connects with Burlington's Electric-Lighted Chicago Flyer No. 6, leaving Denver at 12:30 p. m.; also

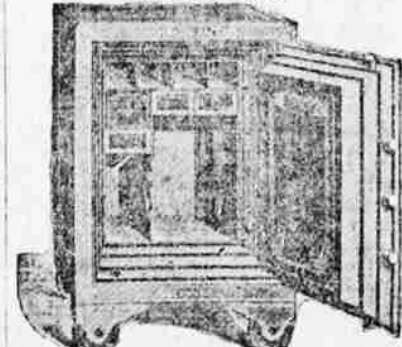
NO. 14, THE ST. LOUIS FLYER from Denver at 1:15 p. m.

RIO GRANDE NO. 2 from Utah has through standard sleepers daily for Chicago, leaving Denver on Burlington's No. 2 the next night.

Let me plan your eastern trip and show you what the Burlington can do for you.

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EVERYWHERE recognized as the very finest plug tobacco made—and is sold in more stores than any other tobacco. No other tobacco is good enough for men who recognize the economy of using the best.

Made from only the choicest selections of the very finest crops—distinguished for its rich "champagne flavor."

Not expensive—even though it is the best.

Special Ladies' Hat Sale

ALL THIS WEEK

Mercantile Installment Co., BELL PHONE 2724-Y.

74 West Second South Street.

WE GIVE YOU CREDIT!

As the Holiday season approaches, it is well to keep in mind the place where you can buy dependable clothing for men, women and children at reasonable prices.

We will have a special sale each week during the Holidays, commencing Saturday, November 23rd.

We will start our sale on Ladies' Hats of the very latest patterns and designs, which we will offer as follows:

Ladies' Hats—Regular	\$12.00;	Special	\$6.00
Ladies' Hats—	"	"	\$5.00
Ladies' Hats—	"	"	\$4.00
Ladies' Hats—	"	"	\$3.00
Ladies' Hats—	"	"	\$2.00
Ladies' Hats—	"	"	\$1.00

Come early and have first choice. Remember our terms are as usual, a small deposit down and the balance at \$1.00 per week or \$4.00 per month.

We Sell For Cash or Credit.

\$1 A Week THE OLD RELIABLE \$4 A Month

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IN SOLID 14-K GOLD AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

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cannot be improved perhaps, but if that table and those chairs were rubbed with some good Furniture Polish, don't you think it would help the general condition of things? You ought to get this polish for 25 cents per bottle—it's worth more.

Morrison, Merrill & Co.

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Westminster Heights THE MODEL SUBDIVISION ON THE EAST BENCH

The Best Tamales

You may expect the choicest at the Smith Drug Co. The chicken tamales are nice and fresh every day, made in a way that delights the taste. Lots of places charge 25c—we charge only 20c.

The beef tamales are equally delicious, clean and wholesome and irresistibly prepared. These are 15c.

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Open all night.

Order Phones 4360.

Hard Coughs

We publish the complete formulas of all our medicines. We are proud of them. We have nothing to conceal; no secrets to hide.



To Heat a Cold Corner

Don't sit in the cold—a touch of a match—a steady flow of genial warmth and in the corner that's hard to heat you'll have real solid comfort with a

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Just what you need to help out in a cold snap or between seasons. No smoke—no smell—no bother

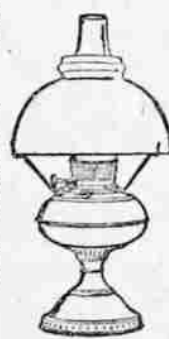
—it's the smokeless device that does it. As easy to operate and clean as a lamp. Brass font holds 4 quarts—gives intense heat for 9 hours. Finished in nickel and japan—every heater warranted.

The Rayo Lamp is the best all-round lamp made.

Equipped with latest improved central draft burner. Made of brass throughout, nickel plated. Just the light to read by—bright and steady. Every lamp warranted.

If your dealer doesn't carry the Perfection Oil Heater and Rayo Lamp, write our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

CONTINENTAL OIL CO. (Incorporated)



Reverend Sam Jones's Widow Gets \$1,000 per Year for Life

The name and the fame of Rev. Sam P. Jones have gone over the nation. While the noted evangelist preached the Gospel with great power, it now transpires that he provided for his wife with great good sense. As a result of this foresight and self-denial

The Mutual Life Insurance Company

is now paying Mrs. Jones \$1,000 per year, and will continue to do so during her life. In a recent letter Mrs. Jones thanks the Company for the way in which this matter has been handled. This is all good for Mrs. Jones, but how about the woman yet unprotected and the man yet uninsured? The need is great and certain. The Company is strong and ready. Write and learn more about how such protection can be secured.

The Time to Act is NOW.

For the new forms of policies write to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, N. Y.

EULON S. WELLS, Manager. Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.